

FBI**DAILY REPORT
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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

U.S. REITERATES XIZANG BEING PART OF PRC

OW231352 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0900 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- According to reports from Washington, U.S. Department of State spokesman Redman reiterated on 22 October that the United States recognizes Xizang as part of the People's Republic of China. He said that due to "technical negligence," Xizang was listed as a "country" in a recent U.S. Congress amendment to the Export-Import Bank Act.

In a reply to the Chinese Government's protest over the above-mentioned incident, Redman said: "The U.S. Government's stand on the status of Xizang is clear and unequivocal.... The United States recognizes Xizang as part of the People's Republic of China." Redman reiterated this statement made by President Reagan when he signed the amendment.

LI PENG ADDRESSES U.S. SCHOLARS ON EDUCATION

OW241112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- China is to readjust the present policy of sending students and scholars to study abroad, that is, sending them abroad according to the country's needs in carrying out the modernization program, Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng said here today.

Li Peng, who is also chairman of the State Education Commission, made the remark here today when he was meeting a group of American scholars.

In realizing its modernization program, China needs large numbers of people who are well-versed in applied sciences and economic management skills, the top Chinese education official said. But, he added, not many of those now studying abroad are working in these fields, and what some of them are studying is "not linked very closely" with the needs of the country's modernization drive.

He expressed the hope that American scholars could help the Chinese students and scholars now studying in the United States with access to American factories and research institutions so that they can learn more.

Speaking of Sino-Foreign exchanges in social sciences, the Chinese vice-premier pointed out: "It is wrong to think that only when China accepts Western culture and ideology lock, stock and barrel can we master advanced technology and management skills; it is likewise wrong to think that we should learn nothing from Western culture and art but technology and management skills.

"We may also learn what is proved to be healthy in Western culture apart from learning the advanced technology and management skills of the Western countries," he said, adding that China will send more students and scholars to study social sciences while promoting Sino-foreign academic exchanges in this regard.

Li Peng reiterated that sending students and scholars to study abroad is part of the country's policy of opening to the outside world and China will continue to do so in the coming years.

Statistics show that about 30,000 students are now studying abroad -- more than 50 percent of them in the United States.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

C 1

TIAN JIYUN SAYS 'NO HOPE' FOR BETTER PRC-USSR TIES

HK240514 Hong Kong Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, who is visiting Thailand, says there's no hope for better ties with the Soviet Union while Moscow continues its military aid to Vietnam. He says relations have not improved since the Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced a conciliatory Far East policy last July.

According to Mr. Tian, there are no indications that the Russians are trying to ease regional tensions. Beijing has turned down several requests by Hanoi for normalized relations, because Vietnam still keeps its forces in Kampuchea.

PRC, USSR TO JOINTLY DEVELOP BORDER RIVERS

OW231650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, October 23 (XINHUA) -- A Sino-Soviet agreement was signed here today to establish a committee to oversee matters to do with the Ergun and Heilong Rivers which form a long stretch of the international border dividing the two countries.

The agreement stipulates that the committee should guide a plan for the comprehensive utilization of the two rivers' water resources (power generation, flood prevention, navigation and water utilization) in an effort to enhance the development of the national economy of both countries.

The Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Li Zewang and Soviet Minister of Land Improvement and Water Conservation Nikolay Feodorovich Vasilev signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

The two stressed that the agreement, signed on the basis of mutual respect and equal consultation, was advantageous not only to the peaceful co-existence of peoples along the rivers but also to the development of friendship between the two neighboring countries.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

PRC JET IN S. KOREA, PILOT REPORTEDLY ASKS ASYLUM

HK240725 Hong Kong AFP in English 0721 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 24 (AFP) -- A Chinese MIG-19 jet fighter landed at a South Korean airport near Chong-ju, south of Seoul, Friday, reliable sources said. The sources said the pilot appeared to be seeking political asylum in a third country. It was the sixth Chinese aircraft to land on South Korean soil in defection bid since 1982.

Search on for Missing Plane

OW241101 Tokyo NHK Television Network In Japanese 1000 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] According to correspondent Igarashi in Seoul, the ROK National Defense Ministry announced this evening that another Chinese MIG-19 had landed in the ROK. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, according to correspondent Takeda in Beijing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry has acknowledged the incident by issuing a statement saying that contact had been lost with a Chinese Air Force plane this afternoon and that a search is currently under way.

HU YAOBANG CRITICIZES PRO-TAIWAN GROUP IN JAPAN

OW231311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 23 KYODO -- Chinese Party Chief Hu Yaobang Thursday hit out a Japanese politicians within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party for eulogizing Chiang Kai-shek, the late Chinese National leader.

Hu said the Japanese politicians who eulogize Chiang are doing their country wrong -- just like the Japanese Imperial Army which invaded China 50 years ago.

The target of Hu's outburst is a pro-Taiwan political group headed by former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and former Lower House Speaker Hirokichi Nadao in honor of Chiang.

Hu made the criticism in a meeting with Japanese author Toyoko Yamazaki at Zhongnanhai, the private quarters for China's top leaders, Yamazaki later told reporters.

She said Hu had specially invited her for the meeting while she was gathering materials for a novel at Zhongnanhai.

Yamazaki said she had suggested that Hu tell Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone what he thinks of the Kishi-Nadao group when Nakasone visits Beijing November 8-9.

Hu turned down the idea, saying that it would be "impolite" to do so since Nakasone will be travelling in China as a state guest. Hu asked Yamazaki to relay the message to Japan "because you are free to do so."

NAKASONE DECIDES NOT TO VISIT YASUKUNI SHRINE

OW171936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today decided not to visit the Yasukuni Shrine but more than 100 dietmen (parliamentary members) will visit it and attend a memorial ceremony that will begin there today.

The Japanese press has exposed the government's involvement in enshrining Class-A Japanese war criminals with other dead soldiers in the shrine, thus arousing strong public reactions in the country.

Enclosed in the Yasukuni Shrine were Japanese soldiers killed during the aggressive war including Class-A war criminals like Hideki Tojo.

Japanese prime minister and cabinet members' visit to the shrine before he had evoked strong indignation from its neighboring countries, especially China and Korea.

It is learnt here that 172 dietman of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will visit the Yasukuni Shrine and attend the autumn memorial ceremony.

Three cabinet members -- Ministers of Transport Ryutaro Hashimoto, Director-General of the National Land Agency Tamisuke Watanuki and Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency Yataro Mitsubayashi will also pay a visit to the shrine.

LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita and the recently dismissed Minister of Education Masayuki Fujio are among the visitors.

Shrine sources said that Minister of Finance Kiichi Miyazawa and Minister of Education Masayuki Shiokawa will also visit the shrine during the autumn memorial ceremony that will end Sunday.

HU YAOBANG MEETS JAPANESE WRITER

OW231052 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and had a cordial talk with Japanese woman writer Toyoko Yamasaki here this afternoon. Yamasaki has visited China many times to collect materials for a novel on China she projected. She briefed Hu on her recent coverage in China at today's meeting.

HU QILI MEETS KOREAN YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATION

OW232100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today a delegation from the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea led by its chairman Choe Yong-hae.

Song Defu, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, was on hand. The Korean guests arrived here Tuesday.

FRONTIER GUARDS COUNTERATTACK SRV PROVOCATIONS

OW191408 Beijing in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] A Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman said: China's frontier guards have staged counterattacks against Vietnamese provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border areas. The spokesman said: The Vietnamese troops have recently carried out frequent armed provocations in the Chinese border areas. The Chinese counterattacks are purely self-defense actions.

TIAN JIYUN CONTINUES TOUR OF ASEAN COUNTRIES

Meets Thai Foreign Minister

OW231919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMt 23 Oct 86

[Text] Bangkok, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila met here today and had talks on regional and international issues of mutual concern, according to informed sources.

The sources quoted Tian as saying that China is willing to advance its cooperation with Thailand in economic and other fields to a new level.

Sitthi expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks between Tian and Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin.

On behalf of his government, Sitthi conveyed through Tian Thailand's condolences on the death of China's veteran leader Marshal Ye Jianying.

At a banquet he gave in Tian's honor this evening, Sitthi listed a wide range of international problems, including nuclear threats, regional wars and economic recession, that affect the development and stability of various countries.

He said, "I believe that cooperation between Thailand and China will contribute to the solution of these problems, or at least the problems in the Asian region."

Tian expressed appreciation of Thailand's independent foreign policy and its adherence to the spirit of the U.N. Charter on major international issues.

He noted in particular that Thailand, along with other ASEAN countries, advocates a just solution of the Kampuchean problem on the basis of complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Hopes for Increased Trade

OWQ240904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bangkok, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun this morning attended an opening ceremony of the Thai-Chinese Promotion of Investment and Trade Association (TCPITA), at which he expressed the hope to further develop economic and trade relations between China and Thailand.

Earlier in August, Tian wrote in an inscription to the association: "To promote economic and trade relations between China and Thailand and strengthen friendship between their peoples."

Attending the ceremony were also Thai Deputy Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Sources of the TCPITA said that the aim of the association is to promote trade and investment as well as technical transfer between Thailand and China.

It will also help the association members and others in exchanging business information and analyzing investment conditions in the two countries, they said.

At noon Tian visited the Bangkok Bank, the biggest private commercial bank in Thailand.

With a history of over 40 years, the bank has a staff of over 20,000 who are working in some 20 organizations at home and abroad.

It has set up branch offices in Tokyo and Osaka in Japan, New York and Los Angeles in the United States, in the Southeast Asian countries, as well as in Hong Kong, Beijing and Taipei of China.

Tian has had three rounds of discussions with senior Thai officials, which was believed to have been concentrated on economic matters and regional issues.

He will be granted an audience with the King of Thailand Phumiphon Adunyadet this afternoon.

MALDIVES PRESIDENT PRAISES COOPERATION WITH PRC

OW232155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Colombo, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom today expressed satisfaction over the development of economic and technical cooperation with China, according to a dispatch from Maldives capital Male.

While receiving Chinese Ambassador to Maldives Zhou Shanyan in the presidential palace in Male this morning, Gayoom said that he still had a fond memory of his visit to China in 1984.

The president asked Zhou to convey his regards to the Chinese leaders.

Zhou, concurrently ambassador to Sri Lanka, arrived at Male on October 20 and has met several Maldives ministers. He will meet Maldives Foreign Minister Fathullah Jameel on October 25 before leaving for Colombo.

ICELAND'S PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN SHENZHEN

OW212206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Shenzhen, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson of the Republic of Iceland and his wife arrived in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone today via Hong Kong on a ten-day official visit to China at the invitation of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

They were greeted at the Luohu Bridge by Zhu Xun, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and minister of geology and mineral resources, and Li Hao, deputy governor of Guangdong Province and mayor of Shenzhen.

This evening, Li Hao gave a banquet in honor of Prime Minister Hermannsson and his party.

Li said that there exist good relations between China and Iceland, and recent years witnessed gratifying development of the relations in the fields of economy, trade and culture.

He noted that the current visit by Prime Minister Hermannsson would surely promote the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Hermannsson said the great achievements made by Shenzhen in a few years had laid a good foundation for further development.

"China's open policy has aroused great interest among industrial and commercial circles in Iceland," Hermannsson said. The industrialists and businessmen accompanying him on the visit "are to explore possibilities of bilateral trade and economic cooperation."

This afternoon, the prime minister and his party visited the Shekou industrial area in Shenzhen. They are scheduled to tour Guilin, Hangzhou and Xian before going on to Beijing.

Praises Open Policy

OW222222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Shenzhen, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Icelandic Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson praised China's open policy as revolutionary and of far-reaching significance here today.

Yesterday afternoon and this morning, the prime minister and businessmen from Iceland had discussions with Shenzhen industrialists and businessmen.

Vice-Mayor of Shenzhen Zou Erkang told the visitors that Shenzhen has signed contracts worth 3.7 billion U.S. dollars with foreign businessmen in the past six years, of which 1.2 billion have been used.

Hermannsson appreciated the achievements made by Shenzhen in such a short period.

He said that the goods displayed at the industrial products exhibition are competitive in quality and price. Businessmen accompanying him discovered that some of the products could sell in Iceland.

Hermannsson also suggested that China and Iceland explore ways of cooperation in fishing operations.

This morning, the prime minister also visited a joint-venture electronic enterprise and climbed the 53-story trade building to have a bird's-eye view of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

Prime Minister Hermannsson and his party left Shenzhen this afternoon for Guilin via Guangzhou.

PRC, FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTIES RESUME RELATIONS

OW231142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- The Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Communist Party of Finland (CPF) have resumed their relations.

This was disclosed at a meeting between Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Olavi Poikolainen, secretary in charge of International Affairs of the CPF Central Committee.

They exchanged views on ways to further the ties between the two parties.

Poikolainen, the first CPF representative to visit China in over 20 years, arrived here Tuesday at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

He held talks yesterday with Zhu Shanqing, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

LI PENG MEETS FINNISH COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

OW201428 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met with Finnish Minister of Communications Matti Luttinin and his party here today.

They exchanged views on Sino-Finnish cooperation in the fields of telecommunications, posts and communications.

Luttinin and his party are visiting China as guests of the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and will attend the opening of a Finnish Hall of the 1986 Beijing International Telecommunications Exhibition.

TOP LEADERS EULOGIZE BRITISH WRITER FOR XINHUA

OW211755 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- A meeting to honor the memory of Michael Shapiro, a long-tested close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people and a veteran member of the British Communist Party, was held at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery here today.

Shapiro, who had worked in XINHUA NEWS AGENCY since he came to China in 1949, died of heart attack in Beijing on September 29 at the age of 76.

Born into a poor family in 1910, Shapiro first took part in the British workers movement when he was a young student at the London School of Economics. He joined the British Communist Party in 1934 and was held in high esteem by the British workers. At the end of 1949, at the invitation of the Chinese Communist party Central Committee, and on the assignment of the British Communist Party, Shapiro came to China to help with the work of reporting news of New China to foreign readers.

In the memorial hall there were wreaths sent by Chinese party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao and Wan Li and by departments under the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and the mass media.

Among the more than 400 attending the memorial meeting were Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Huang Hua, Zhou Peiyai and Qian Xuesen.

Speaking at the memorial meeting, Mu Qing, director-general of XINHUA, said: "Over the past 37 years, Comrade Shapiro shared the trials and tribulations and the triumphs of the Chinese people and devoted his whole life to the cause of the Chinese people's revolution."

Mu Qing spoke highly of Shapiro's contribution to the training of senior journalists for XINHUA's overseas services and to the war of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea in 1951 when he went twice to the battlefield of Korea with the Chinese People's Volunteers on reporting assignments.

During the decade of the chaotic "Cultural Revolution", Mu Qing said, Comrade Shapiro was persecuted by the Lin Biao and gang of four counter-revolutionary cliques and was illegally jailed for five years. His health was seriously damaged by this imprisonment.

However, Mu said, he came out unshake in his confidence in and affection for the Chinese Communist Party and was convinced that its cause was sure to win.

"Comrade Shapiro was highly praised by Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping for his loyalty to the revolutionary cause. He also won the admiration and respect of the Chinese people." Mu noted.

Michael Shapiro made indelible contributions to helping China's revolution and construction, enhancing the friendship between the British and Chinese peoples, and promoting the understanding the China amongst the people of the world, Mu said.

"As a British national, Comrade Shapiro always cherished a deep love for his motherland. Yet he selflessly dedicated the latter half of his life to the cause of the Chinese revolution. The Chinese people will remember this spirit of internationalism," he stressed.

The Beijing Municipal People's Government decided to posthumously confer the title of "Honorary Citizen of Beijing" on Michael Shapiro.

Prior to the memorial meeting, Hu Qiaomu and Hu Qili met with Shapiro's widow and children as well as his relatives from Britain.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO PRC

More on Talks With Deng

LD231513 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1245 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee General Secretary, and GDR Council of State chairman, had a cordial meeting on Thursday, the third day of his visit to China, with Deng Xiaoping, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the CPC Central Committee Central Advisory Commission.

Deng Xiaoping opened the friendly discussion with the statement that he agreed fully and completely with the view of Erich Honecker that relations between the two parties had never been broken off and that, therefore, there could not by any talk of a restoration. Erich Honecker added that relations between the two parties and states have been showing a constantly rising trend since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee in 1978 and that a new phase was being initiated with the present official friendship visit. He pointed out that relations between the two parties rest on revolutionary traditions which were forged between the Communist Party of Germany [DKP] under the leadership of Ernest Thaelmann and the Chinese Communists.

Deng Xiaoping recalled that he had a very cordial meeting with German Communists in 1925 when he travelled from Paris to Moscow via Berlin with a group of Chinese comrades. He spoke animatedly about the fact that they were hosted then by the families of German comrades who showed themselves to be real communists and internationalists. He added: At that time China was in a great revolutionary turmoil, and we could already sense then that the working class and the DKP, were displaying great sympathy with the Chinese revolution.

Therefore, I can only stress there is a long traditional friendship between the parties of the working class and the peoples of our two countries. We must continue to develop further this friendship, this mutual sympathy between the working class and the peoples. I am certain that cooperation between our parties and peoples will continue to unfold successfully.

Erich Honecker expressed his agreement with Deng Xiaoping's view. The SED is cultivating these great revolutionary traditions between the two peoples and parties, he said. The friendly feelings of the people of the GDR for the Chinese people are very strong, and we are holding the banner of mutual solidarity high.

During the luncheon which Deng Xiaoping then gave for his guests, the SED Central Committee general secretary expressed his deep satisfaction at the fact that the GDR and PRC regard the safeguarding of peace and the strengthening of socialism as the fundamental issues of our time. He stressed the importance of the policy of the Warsaw Pact states, which is aimed at the ending of the arms race and at disarmament. In this context he emphasized the far-reaching disarmament proposals which Mikhail Gorbachev submitted at his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

Deng Xiaoping supported these proposals. He noted that they contained something new and represented a good basis for negotiations. In order to achieve results, the other side must now also show flexibility.

With regard to SDI, he stated that China had been against the Star Wars project from the beginning. SDI was not a simple increase [words indistinct]. For it involved the militarization of space. As a further reason for a negative attitude to SDI, he stated that arming could still be verified on earth, but in space, verification would no longer be possible.

Erich Honecker invited Deng Xiaoping to pay a visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Honecker Tours Beijing Combine

LD231328 East Berlin International Service in German 0445 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker convinced himself of the growth in performance of the Chinese economy, the diligence and skill of the production workers, technicians and engineers during an inspection of the Shoudu Metallurgical Combine in Beijing today. This combine is one of the PRC's most important and modern iron and steel producers.

A cordial reception was given to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State on his arrival at the parent enterprise of the combine in the morning of the 3d day of his visit. Members of the work force from many departments welcomed the highest representative of the GDR and those accompanying him on the journey within the extensive works site on the western outskirts of the Chinese capital. There were cordial encounters with working people during his stop at one of the blast furnaces, in the rolling mill and in control rooms. [passage omitted]

Honecker presented a wall hanging with a picture of Ernst Thaelmann as a greeting to the work force. He signed the guest book with a tribute to this tradition-rich center of the Chinese working class, which has become a symbol of socialist construction in China. The results which have been achieved by the working people of the Beijing combine under the leadership of the communists in the modernization of the national economy are impressive, the dedication says. "We see in the cordial reception for us an expression of the traditional friendship between our parties, states and peoples. Our joint activity will always serve the preservation of world peace and the successful construction of socialism for the well-being of our peoples."

On leaving, Erich Honecker wished the general director success in the striving for the highest possible level of production. This is also the goal of the GDR. There were also wishes for success for the party secretary in the work of the party organization of the Beijing combine.

Tours Great Wall

OW231240 Beijing XINHUA, in English 1227 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- German Democratic Republic leader Erich Honecker and his party toured a section of the Great Wall, symbol of the long history of the Chinese nation, here this afternoon.

Accompanied by Chen Haosu, vice-mayor of Beijing, Honecker wearing a dark blue overcoat and black hat, climbed the Great Wall and had a bird's-eye view of the beautiful scenery in northern China.

When presented a certificate of climbing the Great Wall at the foot of the wall, Honecker said, "I believe the visit will strengthen the friendship between the peoples and the parties of our two countries."

The G.D.R. leader also spoke highly of the creativeness of the Chinese people, calling the Great Wall "a magnificent project comparable to other architectural wonders in the world."

At Ding Ling, one of the tombs of Ming Dynasty emperors, Honecker told reporters that he was deeply impressed by the efforts of the Chinese people who treasure their history and draw experience and lessons from it.

This morning Honecker and his party visited the capital iron and steel company. Making an entry in the visitor's book, he praised the achievements of the workers of the company in the modernization program under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Honecker Toast at Dinner

LD231558 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (ADN) -- This is the text of the toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and the chairman of the GDR State Council [at a dinner today for Li Xiannan]:

Allow me to welcome you most cordially to this reception and to thank you for responding to my invitation. We have had the opportunity for a comprehensive, profound exchange of views in the past days.

All meetings were characterized by openness and mutual understanding. If we draw any conclusions today, we can say that we did good work in the interest of our parties, states and people, and in the interest of socialism and peace.

The climax of our visit was our tour of the Beijing steelworks today. We are all deeply impressed by the hard work and creativity of the Chinese working people in implementing the ambitious targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The visit to these works made it very clear that the Chinese working class is performing great feats in the construction of socialism in China under the leadership of the Communist Party. We were moved by the feelings of friendship we encountered among the workers and employees of the works. They spoke with joy and satisfaction about the good development of relations between our two states and peoples. Esteemed comrades and friends, I can only agree with that.

Our cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres has dynamically developed particularly in the last 3 years. I am sure that a new chapter is being written in bilateral relations with my present visit to the PRC. We learned with pleasure that this is also the honest wish of the leading representatives of the People's Republic of China. That makes us very optimistic for the future. As we said at the 11th SED Congress, the SED and the GDR always pay great attention to relations with the PRC. Noteworthy achievements have been made possible through mutual efforts in many spheres, particularly in the economic sphere. The forthcoming signing of an "agreement on the development of long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the PRC" will create a firm basis for economic cooperation.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

These great joint tasks can be realized only in peace. It fills us with satisfaction that you, dear comrades, and we equally see the highest tenent of the present as the safeguarding of peace on our planet. All our talks focused on this subject.

The GDR and the PRC agree that the arms race on earth must be ended and must not be permitted in space. Let us do everything so that mankind enters the next millenium without mass destruction weapons. All states, big and small, bear a large measure of responsibility for the future of our children and grandchildren. As a member of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR works at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states for the realization of an active socialist foreign policy to safeguard peace on earth and in space.

The GDR will continue to make its specific contribution, through an active policy of dialogue wih all forces of reason and realism in order to attain the urgently needed return to detente in international relations.

We have felt very much at home in Beijing. Friendship with the people of the GDR is to be found everywhere. Be assured that our people harbor the same feelings of sincere friendship for the Chinese people and are glad with all their hearts at their clearly visible successes in socialist construction.

Although the time of our stay in Beijing is limited, we have had the opportunity to acquaint ourselves better with world-famous evidence of Chinese history, evidence of the creativity of the Chinese people. The visits to the Imperial Palace, the Ming tombs, and the Great Wall, which one can see even from space, as we were told, we will not forget.

We have come to know Beijing as a city in which the old is impressively combined with the new. The impression that the capital and its inhabitants are now experiencing the happiest time of their entire history is the strongest. May I wish the people of Beijing new great successes and convey greetings from Berlin, the capital of the GDR. I add that the Berliners are already looking forward to the visit of a representative delegation from the Beijing City on the occasion of the 750th anniversary celebration of our capital city.

I reiterate, honored Comarde Li Xiannian, that it is the sincere concern of the GDR to cultivate and develop further the traditional friendship between our two states and peoples.

Text of Li Xiannian Toast

LD232038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (ADN) -- The text of the toast by the president of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian, is as follows:

It gives us great pleasure that we have the opportunity once again to meet the prominent guests from the GDR before Comrade Erich Honecker leaves Beijing. First, allow me to cordially thank the host of this banquet, Comrade Erich Honecker, for the kind invitation and for the most friendly words which he has spoken about our state and our people.

Over the past few days Comrade Erich Honecker has had sincere, friendly and fruitful talks with Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang and with me on bilateral relations and international questions.

We note with great satisfaction that the two states, although far apart geographically and having different conditions, are concentrating on socialist construction, support international detente and the safeguarding of world peace and have the sincere wish to develop bilateral relations. This means that the friendly cooperation between us has a solid foundation. Tomorrow we will sign the agreement on the development of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which stretches over a period of 15 years. With this agreement we will create even more favorable conditions for a stable and comprehensive development of relations between our two countries. I would like to warmly congratulate Comrade Erich Honecker here and now on his successful visit and ask him on his return home to convey the best wishes of the Chinese people to the people of the GDR.

Tomorrow and the day after Comrade Erich Honecker will be visiting Nanjing and Shanghai in order to brief himself on the work and life of the working people of our country in implementing socialist modernization. I am sure that you will be warmly received by the people there, too, and once again experience the deep sympathy of the Chinese people for the people of the GDR. In conclusion I wish you, Comrade Erich Honecker, and all the comrades accompanying you a pleasant journey.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

OW240825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the development of the long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation between China and the German Democratic Republic was signed here this morning.

Present on the occasion were Chinese President Li Xiannian and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

Vice-Premier Li Peng and Vice-Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Guenter Mittag signed the agreement on behalf of their respective countries.

According to the agreement valid for 15 years, the two sides will further explore the possibilities of bilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation and of the exchange of their commodities in machine-building, electric and electronics industries, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, ferrous and non-ferrous metal raw material and precision processing industries, petroleum processing as well as coal exploration.

This morning the two countries also signed a protocol for 1987 on the exchange of goods and payments between the two governments.

The protocol was signed by Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade of the GDR.

More on Cooperation Agreement

LD241130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0511 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (ADN) -- In the presence of Erich Honecker, Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China; Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, GDR State Council, deputy chairman; and Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPC Central Committee, PRC State Council vice premier; signed an "agreement on the development of long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the PRC."

On the basis of the fundamental agreements between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman and the leading representatives of the PRC for the development of bilateral relations, this agreement delineates the main direction of economic and scientific-technological cooperation for the next 15 years. Starting from the role of scientific-technological progress as the central factor in the intensification of the national economy and as the main source of growth in performance and effectiveness, both states intend to open up new fields of mutually beneficial cooperation. By this means they are pursuing the aim of promoting the steady development of the national economies and a stable increase in bilateral trade.

The agreement lays down the main areas of future cooperation which are to be filled in with concrete agreements by the organs concerned of both states. Main points of emphasis of long-term expanding bilateral cooperation include machine construction, electrical engineering and electronics, the coal industry, the chemical industry, agriculture as well as other areas of the national economy such as environmental protection, health and internal trade.

The agreement establishes in particular, the development and widespread use of key technologies, and the higher processing of raw materials, product replacement, as well as the reconstruction of existing production capacities is accorded growing importance. Both sides agreed to make use of manifold forms in the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

The GDR-PRC Committee will have special responsibility for implementing the agreement for cooperation in the fields of the economy, foreign trade, and science and technology, the GDR-PRC Standing Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation, as will the State Planning Commissions of both countries.

Also present at the signing of the agreement were: for the GDR: SED Central Committee members Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the chancery of the State Council chairman, as well as Rolf Berthold, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to China.

For the PRC: CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Zheng Tuobin minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry; Gan Ziyu, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, as well as Ma Kusheng, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR.

Earlier, the GDR and PRC ministers of foreign trade, Gerhard Beil and Zheng Tuobin, signed the protocol for exports and imports for 1987 on the basis of the government agreement on trade and payments in the years 1986-1990.

An agreement for the supply of 300 railroad cars for the Chinese railroad was concluded between the Schienenfahrzeuge Export-Import of the GDR and the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation on the basis of the agreement on trade and payments in the years 1986-1990. The vehicles, built by the VEB Waggonbau Bautzen, will have full air-conditioning and can be used in all PRC climates on long-distance journeys.

This is the largest single agreement on railroad cars so far between the GDR rail vehicle industrial branch and Chinese railroads. On this basis it will be possible over many years to expand and deepen significantly the numerous relations in this economic sphere between the GDR and the PRC.

The GDR foreign trade enterprise Textilcommerz reached agreement on comprehensive supplies of textiles, including children's clothes and underwear as well as cotton fabrics, to be supplied by Chinese foreign trade companies to the GDR.

Trade Ministers Praise Ties

LD241028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0450 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (ADN) -- During the official friendship visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the PRC, Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, held consultations on Friday with Zheng Tuobin, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

The two ministers agreed that foreign trade relations are also developing well in 1986. The foundations for this are the agreement on exchange of goods and payments for the years 1986-1990 concluded between the governments of the GDR and of the PRC in 1985 and long-term foreign trade contracts and agreements between foreign trade enterprises and combines of the GDR and Chinese foreign trade organizations.

Minister Zheng Tuobin paid tribute to the results attained, which have contributed to deepening economic cooperation between the two countries. The Chinese side pointed with particular satisfaction to the fact that important foundations have now been created for a further dynamic and long-term development of foreign trade between the two countries. In this connection, the Chinese minister expressed his appreciation for the machinery and equipment which are being used successfully in the PRC in large quantities, such as in railway vehicles and road vehicles, electrical engineering plant and equipment for agriculture and the food and semiluxury foodstuffs industry.

Honecker Talks With Li Xiannian

LD241137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0458 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (ADN) -- Before his flight to Nanjing, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, met for a farewell talk in Beijing today with Li Xiannian, president of the PRC. The two statesmen paid tribute to the present visit as a new chapter in relations between the two countries.

With the agreement on the development of long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation, an extraordinarily important document has been signed, Erich Honecker said. It has now to be implemented. Li Xiannian stressed that Erich Honecker's visit to the PRC is contributing not only to the development of bilateral relations, but also to the overall expansion of relations between the socialist countries.

Finally, Li Xiannian handed Erich Honecker a photograph album as a souvenir of the visit to Beijing, which the president personally signed.

Honecker, Wu Xueqian to Nanjing

OW240704 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, left here for Nanjing by special plane this morning in the company of State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Before his departure, Chinese President Li Xiannian bid him and his party farewell at the State Guesthouse. Li described Honecker's visit as having opened a new chapter for bilateral relations.

Honecker said he was satisfied with the results of his visit, which has further promoted the traditional friendship between the two countries. "We speak highly of our meeting here with Chinese leaders," he said, adding that "Beijing, and particularly your candidness and hospitality have left us a good impression."

Arrival in Nanjing

LD241033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0504 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province, on the fourth day of his official friendship visit to the PRC. At the airport of this city with 2.5 million people which was adorned with the state flags of the GDR and China, the guests were cordially welcomed by Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Gu Xiulian, governor of the Jiangsu provincial people's government. Cheng Weigao, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Mayor Zhang Yaohua, and other personages were present for the welcoming. During his journey in the region Erich Honecker is accompanied by Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, state councillor and minister for foreign affairs of the PRC. Thousands of inhabitants of Nanjing gave the guests a friendly greeting on their journey to the residence, the Jinling Hotel.

Hu Yaobang Hosts Luncheon

OW241100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1044 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Nanjing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang said here today that talks between Erich Honecker, top leader of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), and Chinese leaders have achieved satisfactory results.

Hu, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee made this remark at a luncheon he hosted in honor of Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the GDR State Council, here today.

State-to-state relations should be established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Countries with different social systems should adhere to these principles and socialist countries should set an example for the world in this regard, he said.

Hu pointed out that actions to interfere in, invade or bully other countries are against the guidelines governing international relations. "China firmly opposes all these injustices," he stressed. China fully understands the concern of the GDR people and people of the other European countries over the situation in Europe. As Europe occupies a vital position in the world's political and economic life, with the highest concentration of armies and weapons and serious military confrontations in the world, the situation in Europe has a bearing on world peace, Hu said.

China sincerely hopes that countries in Eastern and Western Europe, including the two German states, will increase dialogues, relax their relations and expand contacts, Hu said. "We admire the unremitting efforts made by the GDR, led by Honecker, in advocating a series of important proposals for safeguarding peace in Europe and in the rest of the world. I believe that so long as the peace-loving people throughout the world act, there is great hope for peace and stability in Europe and Asia, as well as in the rest of the world."

In his reply, Honecker said that his visit to China has turned a new page in the history of relations between the German Socialist Unity Party and the Chinese Communist Party. He wished all the members of the Chinese Communist Party and all the working people of China new achievements in welcoming the convocation of the 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and in their future socialist construction.

The two parties, he said, have agreed that socialist construction can be carried out smoothly only in a peaceful environment, and it is the primary task today to safeguard peace. An end must be put as soon as possible to the arms race which is threatening the existence of the people of various countries, he stressed.

He reiterated that the GDR supports all proposals and suggestions aimed at easing the international situation and making it healthy. "We will continue to form wise and realistic alliances and cooperate with all forces sincerely wishing for peace in the world," he added.

He pledged that the GDR would further its cooperation with China in strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

Before the luncheon, Hu and Honecker held talks to exchange views on issues of common interests.

TA KUNG PAO ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO CHINA

HK230939 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 23 Oct 86 p 2

[*"Political Talk"* column by Shih Chun-yu: "Honecker's First Visit to China Is of Extraordinary Significance"]

[Text] Democratic German leader, state president, and party General Secretary Honecker arrived in China a few days ago for an official visit. His current visit to China is the first visit of an East German supreme leader since the two countries established diplomatic relations 37 years ago. [paragraph continues]

This visit indicates that China's relations with countries in Eastern Europe will certainly be further developed. Honecker's current visit is therefore being watched by the world and particularly by Eastern and Western Europe.

Hu Yaobang said: "Honecker's visit indicates that friendship between China and Germany, between the two parties, and between the peoples of the two countries has entered a new stage." These words have confirmed that Beijing attaches importance to the East German leader's visit and that China and East Germany have in fact established party relations.

In the past, China only maintained good party and governmental relations with two East European countries, namely Yugoslavia and Romania, and its relations with other East European countries only involved economic and cultural exchanges. When China and the Soviet Union quarreled in the 1960's, every East European country, except Yugoslavia and Romania, followed the Soviet Union, cooled their relations with China, and suspended their party relations with China.

China's contacts with East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and other East European countries have been gradually restored over the past 2 years. The restoration of contacts began with the development of economic and trade relations. This was followed by exchanges of delegations led by vice premiers or ministers. As for party relations, they were not restored.

On the premise of the policy of opening up, China and Eastern Europe have ceased their contention in the ideological field. Both sides have started from the viewpoint of dealing with concrete matters relating to work, have improved state relations, and have developed trade and economic relations. There has been an uninterrupted improvement in Sino-East German relations since 1983. Vice Premier Li Peng visited East Germany last year. Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visited East Germany in May this year. Wu Xueqian's visit to East Germany and other East European countries was the first visit of a Chinese foreign minister for more than 20 years. East Germany last year sent its People's Chamber President Sindermann to China. East German Minister of Education Margot Honecker, wife of the state president, visited Beijing at the end of June this year.

Sino-East German contacts were expanded after Gorbachev's assumption of power. In particular, after Gorbachev's speech on his wish to develop relations with China, delivered in July at Vladivostok, East European countries, have all strengthened their contacts with China.

Prior to Honecker's visit to China, Polish party First Secretary Jaruzelski paid an unofficial visit to China. The East German supreme leader's current visit to China indicates that East European countries' party and state relations with China have been further developed. This is a new thing brought about by the new policy of Gorbachev. The more important thing is that China's peace diplomacy and its policy of opening up have enabled countries all over the world to get a deeper and deeper understanding of Beijing's moderate line. We expect that after Honecker's visit to China, China's party and state relations with all East European countries will enter a new stage.

ZHAO ZIYANG CONDOLES OVER MACHEL'S DEATH

OW231344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the Mozambican Embassy here today to tender his condolences on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Zhao told Ambassador Lopes Tembe Ndelana that the Chinese Government will send State Councillor Song Ping to attend the funeral.

Wreathes were sent in from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), Li Xiannian, president of China, and Zhao Ziyang, and the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Africa Friendship Association.

Zhao stood in silent tribute before the portrait of President Machel. He wrote in the visitors' book, "Samora Machel, as an outstanding leader of the Mozambican people, made important contributions in winning and consolidating Mozambique's independence and building up the country. In the death of President Samora Machel the Chinese people have lost a respected old friend. We express our deep condolences on his unfortunate death."

In a short conversation with Ambassador Ndelana, Zhao said President Samora Machel always attached great importance to Sino-Mozambican relations and the Chinese people were grieved at his death.

The Chinese premier pledged to strengthen China's friendly relations with Mozambique and firmly support the Mozambican people's just struggle against South African apartheid.

Among those going to the embassy to offer their condolences were Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and leading member of other departments.

SONG PING DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ZAMBIA

OW232145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, October 23 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government delegation led by State Councillor Song Ping concluded its seven-day official visit to Zambia today.

During its stay, the delegation attended the ceremony of the completion and handing-over of the Serenje-Mansa Road constructed with Chinese assistance.

Song Ping and other members of the delegation called on Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and held talks with Zambian party and government leaders Grey Zulu, K.S.K. Musokotwane and A.K. Shapi. Song Ping and Zambian Prime Minister Musokotwane signed an agreement on the establishment of a China-Zambia Joint Committee on Economy and Trade on behalf of their respective governments.

Of course, mistakes of a partial nature do exist in the literary exploration of humanism. However, these mistakes do not occur because humanism is dealt with, but because of the negligence of the historical and specific nature characteristic of humanism in the handling of specific subject matters. As a result, such major issues as the right and wrong in the land reform, the War of Resistance Against Japan as well as the War of Liberation are eliminated. However, we should not simply negate the historical progressive nature of the rise of the great humanism trend in China because of the emergence of mistakes of a partial nature.

II.

The awareness of being one's own master is another major aspect in the expression of the subjective sense of history in literature. To abandon the narrow concept of history and thinking pattern characteristic of the theory of the unique importance of class struggle, to adopt the humanism criteria for human value, and to re-evaluate history, all this is precisely the reflection of the awareness of being one's own master. The awareness of being one's own master derives from man's sure confidence in his own value, which instinctly demands man's sure confidence in his own value, which instinctly demands man's independent judgment of social life, historical process, historical events, and historical personalities, when he does not have to submit to external pressure, the will of God, or traditional standards. The gradual founding of such awareness of being one's own master is an important psychological condition for the awakening of the sense of history, as well as the precondition for literature and art returning to what they are, the aesthetic individuality of the writer, and a gradual increase in the variation of artistic style. When the artist is still subject to some external bondage, and when he is still consciously or unconsciously suppressing his own feelings, will and reason, and when he let others gallop in his own mind, there is no awareness of being his own master to speak of. In the poem "To the Oak Tree," Shu Ting expresses the strong aspirations for the awakening of the awareness of being one's own master. The poetess pursues her own independence and its value. We should not merely regard such pursuit as the thirst for feminist liberation, or a young lady's declaration on her ideal love. The more important is that it should be regarded as the historical symbol of an awakening times. Without an independent personality, without independent judgment of reason, man will become a body without a soul, and a shadow without life, then, where is there any awareness of being one's own master? Where is there any judgment on history of one's own? Under such circumstances, history can only be a monotonous pattern casting its shadow in all categories of works of literature and art.

However, the reason at work will not willingly accept the fate of a life sentence. So long as the possibility exists, it will try its utmost to break through the cage it is confined in. Therefore, the awareness of being one's own master is actually striving for the rights of independent thinking and independent judgment under the condition of cultural dictatorship, and it primarily gives expression in the strong doubt and negation of the existing order, the existing lifestyle and mode of thinking. Perhaps some young people have overstressed the negative factors in historical movement, and they have expressed too much pessimism and sentimentalism. However, the yearning for the ideals of a new century is still active between the lines of their poems otherwise, they could not have been so stubborn, so thorough, and so extreme in their negation.

At the critical juncture of historical changes, emerging new concepts are often nurtured in their negation and doubt of old concepts. It will take a greater opposite force to get rid of some ideology, which is used to its movement in an established orbit, and has formed great inertia; otherwise, the existence and vitality of new concepts will be very difficult, not to say their development and blazing new trails. Perhaps, the emergence of some extremities is inevitable when such opposite force is

III.

The concept of the hero takes up a very important place in people's sense of history. This concept involves the understanding of the roles of heroes and the masses in historical development, as well as people's concept of value. What moral characters of a man worthy of the title of a hero are often embodied in the judgement of human value of a times and a nation. The concept of the hero is actually an ideal criterion for human value.

In a stagnant, ossified, and unalterable historical environment, social and cultural psychology had the tendency of following the beaten path. At such time, the concept of the hero would often stress obedience to the established order. While on the eve of historical change or in its course, the social and cultural psychology had the tendency to seek and create new things. Under such circumstances, a new concept of the hero would often emerge, which stressed rebellion against the extablished order. Feudal cultural concept staged an all-round comeback by and by in the mid-1950's. Such a comeback was launched in the name of revolution, and adorned with Marxist phrases. Its outward appearance was characterized by dogmatism, and fanatic "leftism," but its soul was none other than feudalism. In superficial disturbances, the society bogged down over a terribly long period, during which any original thinking would be regarded as "heretical," labelled "bourgeois," or "revisionist," and forbidden. So, superficially, the concept of the hero developed in two opposite directions. On the one hand, the concept of hero was linked with the personality cult. Hence, we had such an absurd thesis that the hero "emerged once in a few thousand years in China," and "once in a few hundred years in the world." In political ideology, such personality cult, superstition in the will of the powers that be, and the deification of the leader reflected the peasants' concept of feudal imperial power under the patriarchal clan system. The expression of such an anti-Marxist concept of the hero in the field of literature was first the "literature of deification"; and second, the principle of "giving prominence to the three aspects" in literary theory. On the other hand, the principle of "becoming obedient tool of the party" and Lei Feng's spirit of "willingly serving as a cog in the machine" were stressed in the concept of the hero, as well as the blind loyalty to the will of the powers that be. In a considerable length of time, the images of heroes in our works of literature and art were largely affected by such a concept. It is not difficult to see that, such a concept of the hero was in effect an indispensable supplement to the personality cult.

When such a concept of hero dominated, a person like Zhang Zhixin was considered an unpardonably wicked "heretic," thrown into prison, and cruelly crucified. She died a martyr, safeguarding her right to think independently as a revolutionary. Therefore, Zhang Zhixin was posthumously admitted to be a heroine by the people. This cannot but reflect the basic change in the concept of value. The most brilliant and essential thing in Zhang Zhixin was her unbending faith in her sense of independence, which was a spiritual base for her courage of disobedience to erroneous leadership, and refraining from blind loyalty, as well as her courage of adherence to truth. This included the spirit of opposing the personality cult and the rebellious spirit of going against the tide.

The shaping and founding of the new concept of the hero is of far-reaching significance whether to the change in the social and cultural concept or the change in literature. The new concept of hero as a criterion for value of ideal and ideal personality in people's social and cultural concepts has greatly promoted people to make evaluation on historical events and historical personalities anew. Regarding literary creation, it has promoted the writer to rethink the fate of his characters from an angle different from the past. In "The Case Story of the Criminal Li Tongzhong," the author Zhang Yigong deals with the image of Li Tongzhong as a hero, and his fate is tainted with a lofty tragic tone. In "The Legend of Tianyun Shan," the author Lu Yanzhou deals with Luo Qun and Wu Yao in contrast, and the character of Luo Yun is endowed with some heroic qualities. Both of these novels have reflected the change in the concept of the

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AIR FORCE USES LASERS IN COMBAT EXERCISE

HK240701 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1426 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Chinese Air Force conducted its first simulated combat exercise with real soldiers using laser and electronic devices in a certain place in north China.

The current exercise means that the Chinese Air Force has attained major success in conducting military exercises on a scientific, real combat basis.

The task of the current exercise is "surprise attacks on the enemy's strategic points by the Red Army's Air Force in a defensive war." New-type fighters, bombers, attack planes, transport planes, and helicopters as well as parachute troops, armoured corps, an antiaircraft unit, and a ground-to-air missile unit took part in the exercise. During the exercise, a red and a blue army carried out four tactical combat tasks of reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance, contention for control of the air, air attacks and counterattacks, and parachute landing and anti-parachute landing.

The weapons used by the air and ground forces in the exercise were equipped with laser and electronic devices. When the fighter planes were engaged in air combat or attacking ground targets, they used laser and electronic waves instead of shells, missiles, and bombs. When a target is hit, the receiver attached to it will send signals and set off colored smoke and the weapons will then automatically stop functioning, losing its effectiveness. Meanwhile, computers will automatically record the time taken for aiming and hitting the target and the number of hits. As soon as the exercise is finished, the losses of both sides; red and blue, will immediately appear on the computer screens.

According to a person in charge of the Air Force Training Department, a training system using simulated devices in air battles, air-to-ground bombing raids, ground-to-air shooting, and parachute landing has begun to take shape. The laser and electronic devices used in the current exercise are of a fairly high scientific and technological level.

Some 1,000 people, including Deputy Chief of Staff Xu Huizi and other leaders of the three general departments of the PLA, Air Force Commander Wang Hai, and leaders of the various arms and services of the PLA units stationed in Beijing, watched the exercise.

YANG SHANGKUN SPEECH AT LONG MARCH MEETING

OW230407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0903 GMT 22 Oct 86

[*"Speech by Yang Shangkun at the 22 October 1986 Meeting Marking the 50th Anniversary of the Victory of the Red Army's Long March" -- XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA) -- Comrades:

We are holding this grand meeting today to mark the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Long March of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. Fifty years ago, the Red Army's 1st, 2d and 4th Front Armies triumphantly linked up in the Huining region of Gansu after a 25,000-li long march. The linkup of the three major forces of the Red Army was a symbol of revolutionary unity and a sign of victory of the Long March. The matchless and soul-stirring long expedition accomplished by the Chinese Communists and Red Army men with Comrade Mao Zedong as their representative resulted in inexhaustible moral strength for the Chinese people. The revolutionary heroism displayed during the Long March, characterized by defiance against hardship and danger, broke down all time barriers and national boundaries and erected a unique monument in the history of human endeavor. The Long March is the pride of the Chinese communists, the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, and the Chinese nation.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, I take the opportunity of this commemoration meeting to cherish the memory of those revolutionaries of the older generation who led the Long March and those who have already left us. Their outstanding contributions to the victory of the Long March will be permanently recorded in history.

I dearly cherish the memory of the martyrs who heroically gave their lives during the journey of the Long March or during the revolutionary struggle in various localities. Those known or unknown revolutionary fighters gave their precious lives to realize victory of the Long March.

I give my heartfelt thanks to and salute the people of various nationalities who supported our Long March. Their love and support for the Red Army were an effective guarantee of the victory of the Long March.

I give my cordial regards to Red Army veterans here at this meeting and throughout the country. They are precious assets of our party and state and are meritorious heroes of the people. I wish these veteran comrades health and longevity.

Comrades, the Long March was a great event in the history of the Chinese revolution. As you know, after "left" adventurism represented by Wang Ming became dominant in our party, the surging revolution in our country was badly undermined, resulting in the Red Army's failure in its countercampaign against the fifth "encirclement and suppression." In order to preserve our revolutionary strength, the party Central Committee and the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army's 1st Front Army withdrew from the central revolutionary base area in October 1934, made a strategic move, and started the great Long March. While large numbers of enemy soldiers were pushing toward the Red Army's base area, the Red XXV Corps withdrew from the Hubei-Henan-Anhui revolutionary base area in December 1934. The Red 4th Front Army withdrew from the Sichuan-Shaanxi revolutionary base area in May 1935.

The Red 2d and 6th Army Groups, which were later reorganized into the Red 2d Front Army, moved out of the Hunan-Hubei-Sichuan-Kueizhou revolutionary base area in November 1935. They withdrew in order to gain the initiative, survive for future action, and support the northward march of the Central Red Army. To smash Chiang Kai-shek's attempts to annihilate the Red Army during the strategic retreat, all Red Army contingents, displaying indomitable revolutionary spirit and invincible heroism, carried out life or death struggle against hundreds of thousands of pursuing enemy troops that tried to encircle and contain them and cut off their way. Red Army soldiers also surmounted untold difficulties caused by gorges, rapids, snow-capped mountains, grasslands, and dire shortage of supplies. They also corrected the mistakes caused by Wang Ming's dogmatism and Zhang Guotao's separatism. Owing to the victory of these struggles, the strategic retreat was at last successfully accomplished. In October 1936, the three major Red Army contingents victoriously joined forces. By that time, the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army's great Long March had lasted 2 years and traversed 25,000 li in 11 provinces. It ended with us being the victor and the enemy being the loser.

The Long March victory was the outcome of the party's, as well as the Army's, great unity, arduous struggle, and concerted efforts. Other Red Army troops that did not take part in the Long March -- The Northern Shaanxi Red Army, the Red Army guerrillas operating in eight southern China provinces, and the United Army engaged in resisting Japan in northeast China, as well as the party organizations struggling underground in areas where white terror reigned -- also contributed to the victory of the Long March by waging strenuous struggle under extremely difficult situations.

Comrade Mao Zedong's description of the significance of the Long March victory is vivid and profound. He said: "The Long March is unprecedented in history; it is a manifesto, a propaganda force, and a seeding machine." The victory smashed Chiang Kai-shek's counterrevolutionary scheme of wiping out the Red Army and preserved over 30,000 core members and large numbers of cadres who became the steeled elites of the Chinese revolution. The Long March relocated the Red Army's main force to the forward bastions to resist Japan and moved the party Central Committee's general headquarters in directing the revolution from south of the Chang Jiang to northwest China, thus opening a new situation for the revolution. An even more profound significance of the victory lay in the fact that it generated a large number of outstanding party leaders and, in particular, reaffirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership in the Red Army and within the party Central Committee. After comparing the positive and negative experiences gained from victories and defeats over a 15-year period of revolutionary practices, our party made a correct, historic choice, which became an important hallmark of the gradual maturing of our party. Owing to the heroic exploits of the Long March, our party won nationwide credibility, with which it began to push the nation's historical wheel forward with a powerful force peculiar to the party.

Our purpose of recalling the Red Army's Long March history today is twofold: To commemorate the past and to sum up our historical experiences so that we can inherit and carry forward the Long March spirit and build a better future and achieve new victories in the new long march of carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and proceeding with our socialist modernization.

While recalling the Long March, we cannot possibly ignore the Zunyi Meeting, which represented a great turning point in CPC history. When the Red Army was at a critical moment with its fate hanging in the balance, the meeting examined the bitter lessons learned from the fifth failure to counter "encirclement and suppression," as well as the frustrations encountered during the initial period of the Long March.

The meeting decisively ended the rule of "left" adventurism, and started a new leadership provided by the Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong. Above all, our party, especially the leading core members adhering to the correct line, began to realize that China's revolution must proceed from China's actual needs, creatively applying Marxist-Leninist theories, and follow a path conforming to China's situation. After more than a decade of hard work, beginning with the Zunyi Meeting which set the correct line represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, our party was able to successfully resolve the issue concerning the party's ideological line, and our party, strongly developing a hundredfold, became invincible in all kinds of struggle. Whenever the Zunyi Meeting is mentioned, a special feeling of intimacy toward the meeting will spontaneously emerge from among those veteran comrades who had undertaken the Long March. The Zunyi Meeting was a typical example of following the ideological line of proceeding from actual conditions and seeking truth from facts. Our experience during the past half century has repeatedly proved that to persistently follow this kind of ideological line is of fundamental and far-reaching significance in guiding our work. In a large nation such as ours, we will be faced with an arduous and complicated task whether in revolution or in developing the modernization program. We will never solve problems by reciting Marxist words or mechanically and indiscriminately copying foreign things. Only by proceeding from actual conditions and solving problems by seeking truth from facts under the guidance of Marxism, will it be possible for us to achieve successes. This is an inspiration given us by the Long March.

In commemorating the Long March, we will recall how our Red Army commanders and fighters trekked a long journey and overcame numerous dangers and hazards. They crossed a number of snow-capped mountains where air was thin and went through trackless marshland. They crossed turbulent and roaring rivers; ate tree roots and bark; endured the torments of hunger and cold weather; and went through all kinds of hardships and difficulties. We simply cannot forget some veteran comrades who were close to 60 joining others in the march and fighting battles with the help of their walking sticks, while some little Red Guards who still showed the innocence of a child fought shoulder to shoulder with adult fighters and withstood the most rigorous tests. In order to find wild fruits and vegetables for the soldiers, some veteran army cooks died after eating some poisonous mushrooms by mistake. Women fighters firmly fought shoulder to shoulder with men, although they were faced with greater difficulties. The difficulties and hardships experienced by the Red Army commanders during the Long March are unparalleled in the world and in the history of wars. People today can hardly imagine such difficulties and hardships.

Why were commanders and fighters of the Red Army able to withstand such difficulties and score such earthshaking achievements? It is because the Red Army had a tremendous moral strength. What is the Red Army's "Long March Spirit"? To put it briefly, it is the Red Army's boundless loyalty to the revolutionary cause as well as its firm conviction. It is its heroic spirit of fearing no sacrifices, daring to achieve victory, working hard to fulfill all their tasks optimistically, and pressing forward with indomitable will. It is its lofty moral character of taking the situation as a whole into consideration, strictly observing party discipline, and maintaining close unity. It is its lofty ideal of maintaining close ties with the masses, working hard in struggle, and wholeheartedly serving the people. This kind of conviction, spirit, moral character, and ideal forms the strong spiritual pillar of the Red Army. It is precisely this kind of spirit that brings about a great army, great fighters, and great miracles. Today, in the new long march to build a highly democratic and civilized socialist modern nation, we still need to carry forward and bring into full play the Long March Spirit. Recently, the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee adopted the "Resolution on the Guiding Principles for Developing Socialist Spiritual Civilization." This resolution is a programmatic document to strengthen socialist spiritual civilization in China during the new period. We must do a good job in studying and implementing this "resolution."

To carry forward and give full play to the Long March Spirit of the Red Army constitutes an important measure in implementing the "resolution" and strengthening spiritual civilization in the Army and in various localities. The Long March of the Red Army has added a brilliant chapter to the annals of the Chinese revolution. It is an important teaching material in carrying out education on ideals, ethics, and discipline among our offspring. All our factories, rural areas, government organs, schools, and PLA units must adopt forms appreciated by the masses to vigorously popularize the revolutionary traditions of the Red Army in carrying out the Long March; train a new generation of socialist-minded people who are imbued with lofty ideas, high moral and educational standards, and strong sense of discipline; and help raise the ideological, moral, scientific, and educational standards of the entire nation.

While commemorating the Long March, we deeply feel the extremely precious nature of the unity and fraternal love among the revolutionary ranks. This spirit of unity and fraternal love was fully manifested among comrades; between higher and lower levels, the Army and the government, the Army and the people; and among different units. Everyone regarded comrades-in-arms as kith and kin and his unit as his home. At crucial moments of life and death, everyone would not hesitate to let someone else have the hope of life while putting himself before the danger of death. Even in a state of utter exhaustion, everyone vied to assist his comrades-in-arms by carrying guns and blanket rolls for them and to help those comrades who had fallen behind to catch up. To do this, they had to go back and forth. The actual distance trekked surely exceeded 25,000 li! Heartening stories of giving up food, horses, and stretchers for use by others were also very common. In marching and in fighting, all units, including Army units, always supported each other and coordinated closely with each other. In everyday life, they always treated each other with modesty and tried to help each other. On the occasions when the 1st and the 4th Front Armies joined forces and when the 2d and 4th Front Armies joined forces and when the three main forces linked up, the various units shared supplies with each other and exchanged cadres and experiences with each other in a warm atmosphere of sincerity and solidarity. To sum up, taking the overall interests into consideration, stressing solidarity, sacrificing one's own interests for the sake of others, and sharing a common destiny were the criteria that the Red Army used on its own initiative to handle its internal relations. During the Long March, there was the incident when Zhang Guotao set up another central committee aimed at splitting our party and the Red Army. This incident resulted in serious damage to our party's cause. However, it was by relying on the strength of the Red Army's internal solidarity that our party defeated Zhang Guotao's separatist scheme. History has testified to the fact that separatism receives no popular support, and solidarity means victory. The firm solidarity of the Red Army was the source of its strength in defeating the enemy, surmounting difficulties, and consolidating itself. We should inherit and carry forward this fine Red Army tradition so as to make the whole people united as one politically, morally, and mentally and form a mighty socialist construction Army to work for the realization of our common ideal.

The Chinese PLA, as the successor in carrying on the great cause of the Red Army and the subsequent 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army, is a great wall of steel guarding the motherland and a major force in building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. This force has long been characterized by a high level of ideological consciousness, good moral quality, and strict organization and discipline. Since the founding of new China, it has continued to make tremendous contributions to the people in the cause of safeguarding and building the motherland. Our country is now in a new historical period marked by overall reform, and our work of building the Army has also undergone a strategic change in its guiding thought. This work has embarked on the track of building modern and regular revolutionary Army in peacetime. All commanders and fighters of our Army are requested to take the lead in the entire country in inheriting and carrying forward the Red Army's glorious traditions and to make new contributions in building the two civilizations.

Comrades, in the course of the momentous struggle for more than half a century, our party has experienced three great turning points: the first was the establishment of the revolutionary base area on Jinggang Shan and the opening of the revolutionary road of using villages to surround cities in the wake of the failure of the Great Revolution. The second great turning point was the success of the Zunyi Meeting and the victory of the Red Army's Long March. The third great turning point was the establishment of the party's line, principles, and policies following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The facts of these three great turning points have made us aware that the CPC deserves to be called a great, glorious, and correct party and a force at the core leading the people of the whole country to realize their common ideal. Our party can rely on its own strength to correct mistakes, draw lessons, sum up experience, and continue to advance with even firmer confidence and more vigorous fighting will to win great victories in the cause of revolution and construction. In the new long march, the position of the ruling party and the tasks of modernization and overall reform have put new demands on our party's leadership. In view of this, we must uphold and improve the leadership of our party. Let us unite and work hard under party leadership and make new achievements in building a modern and strong socialist country so as to greet the victorious convocation of our party's 13th national congress!

STATION SET UP TO MONITOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

OW220227 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Shanghai, October 22 (XINHUA) -- A station to monitor the safety of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant began inspections Monday.

Located in Hangzhou Bay, 120 kilometers south of Shanghai, the Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant, designed and built exclusively by Chinese, will have an annual generating capacity of 300,000 kilowatts after its completion, planned for 1989.

Under the National Nuclear Safety Administration, the station is set up to conduct on-the-spot monitoring of the plant's construction and those enterprises and research institutes supplying the plant with equipment and facilities.

Speaking at a conference on nuclear safety held Monday, Jiang Shengjie, director of the administration said, "experts have already thoroughly checked the plant's construction after the nuclear accident which occurred in the Soviet Union."

"Abiding by advanced international standards, three safety protective shields will be installed in the plant," said Jiang, who is also an expert on nuclear projects.

"The plant will also be protected by an automatic system to prevent the leakage of radioactive material should an accident occur," Jiang said.

"The plant staff and workers will be strictly trained either at home or abroad," according to Jiang.

Experts from France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the International Atomic Energy Agency attended and spoke at Monday's conference.

EXPANSION OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY URGED

HK231015 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 86 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Develop and Utilize the Resources of Scientific and Technological Information"]

[Text] Information is no longer an unfamiliar and mysterious noun to the people engaged in the building of modernization. Market competition needs economic information and scientific research and economic work need scientific and technological information. Scientific and technological information is an important information resource and a kind of wealth. Today, if a scientist or technological expert does not know what other people are doing and thinking about, he will not be able to go on creating and advancing. Contemporary scientific and technological information work is no longer a secret activity carried out by a small number of people, but has become a socialized undertaking. At present, there are more than 3,800 scientific and technological information institutions, with a staff of more than 0.67 million people, over the whole country. Our country has also set up 430 national and regional information networks and has basically formed a multilevel scientific and technological information network system from the central level to the grass roots. Our country has also established scientific and technological information cooperative relations with more than 10 foreign countries and established information exchange relations with more than 60 foreign countries. Therefore, our present task is to greatly strengthen the propaganda work and intensify the concept of information in the scientific and technological circles, economic circles, and the whole of society. The scientific and technological information institutions at various levels should carry out reforms, strengthen their services, and develop and utilize the resources of scientific and technological information.

Scientific and technological information usually appear in the form of various types of documents and materials, microfilms, and other forms. If these things are placed in the research institutes, they are doubtlessly bundles of dead materials. However, if we pass on, exchange, and put these materials into service, they will become live materials which can create value. The purpose of the reform of scientific and technological information work is to serve economic construction and scientific and technological work and to enable scientific and technological information work not only to serve the technological transformation and technological progress of traditional industries, but also to serve the development of the newly developed technologies and high technologies. The reform of scientific and technological information work should also serve the advanced technologies of big and key enterprises, the technologies that can be applied by medium-sized and small enterprises and town and township enterprises, the application, development, and research into new technologies, and research into basic technologies. The personnel involved in the work of scientific and technological information must foster the ideology of "customer first" and should voluntarily send information to customers in the areas where conditions allow.

Scientific and technological information is an intellectual commodity which can be circulated on the technology market and information market. There are two forms of scientific and technological information service: One is aimed at meeting the common needs of the majority of customers in society. This type of service is called a public welfare service, which can use the state funds earmarked for public undertakings. The other is aimed at meeting the special needs of individual customers. This type of service can take the form of service for payment. In a word, the circulation of information must be invigorated.

The development and utilization of scientific and technological information is a developing undertaking which will advance in the course of the reform and will certainly accomplish a lot in the future.

SCIENCE GRANTS OFFERED TO YOUNGER RESEARCHERS

CJ231420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- THe Natural Science Foundation of China will fund work "on the cutting euge of scientific development" by younger researchers begining in 1987, a foundation official said today.

He said the foundation would give grants of up to 50,000 yuan (13,500 U.S. dollars) to "creative and serious scientists with innovative projects" in basic or applied research in the natural sciences. Recipients must be under 36 years old and have doctorates or the equivalent and experience in independent work.

The foundation will give priority to interdisciplinary studies and to projects in remote areas of China and in parts of the country where research conditions are particularly difficult, said the official.

Applicants for grants may submit proposals beginning January 1.

Specialists, he said, adding that young scientists studying abroad may apply for grants they would receive upon their return.

Members of the Executive Committee of the foundation will select the grant recipients. The foundation was established in February and receives an annual allocation of 100 million yuan (27 million U.S. dollars) every year to aid basic and applied research.

HEGEMONY NOT PART OF PRC FOREIGN POLICY

HK240731 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 86 p 6

["Random Notes" by Sai Bei (1049 0554): "Forthright Admonition"]

[Text] According to an AFP report, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said at a welcome banquet in honor of Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun that Malaysia hopes that China wil play a "positive and constructive" role in Southeast Asia but will not "repeat the mistakes other big powers have made in this region." This writer thinks that Mr Ghafar was frank and sincere in making this forthright admonition.

Never seeking hegemony is China's national policy. Chinese leaders have solemnly announced to the whole world many times that China will not seek hegemony at any time and will never do so even after China becomes rich and powerful. China pursues this policy not as an expedient measure or a propaganda means. As a socialist country, China develops herself by relying on tapping her internal potential and conducting friendly cooperation with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit rather than relying on exploiting and plundering other nations. China suffered a lot from colonialism, imperialism, and hegemonism in the past. [paragraph continues]

"Never do unto others as you would not have them do unto you." How could China try to bring such sufferings to other fraternal countries which have similar painful experience? China has deeply realized from her own struggle to win and maintain independence that hegemonism is extremely unpopular and will sooner or later fail as the world has entered a new era. In the near future, as a developing country with a population of 1 billion people, China must concentrate on its domestic construction and can never covet things of other countries.

Even so, some countries still have misgivings about China since China is a big country in Asia, and doubt whether China says what it means. Some people even take advantage of such worries to sow discord between China and these countries so as to benefit themselves. This time, Mr Ghafar openly expressed his hope in positive terms. This is valuable, because only friends who trust each other can speak so frankly.

China does not seek hegemony. This is not only in the interests of the peoples in Southeast Asia, but is also in the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. In the past 37 years since its founding, the PRC has always persevered in opposing aggression and defending peace in Asia and in the world, and has never occupied an inch of foreign land or stationed a soldier in foreign territory. This record should set the minds of our friends at ease. If some friends still have any worries, then they can judge things in light of a Chinese proverb: "As distance tests a horse's strength, so time proves a person's heart." I believe that China can give a positive answer to her friends' expectations with her good deeds in international relations!

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

OW200105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0829 GMT 15 Oct 86

[By reporter Zou Aiguo]

[Text] Nanjing, 15 Oct (XINHUA) -- Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu pointed out at a discussion meeting held by the Ministry of Civil Affairs on social security work at the grass-roots level in rural areas on 14 October that during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," China will establish a new social security system with Chinese characteristics in an embryonic form.

The discussion meeting was held in Jiangsu's Zhangjiagang City from 9 to 14 October. The participants held discussions on the question of social security at the grass-roots level in rural areas. The representatives of Jinfeng Township of Jiangsu's Zhangjiagang City as well as representatives from eight localities in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended the meeting and introduced their experiences in setting up social security committees, economic entities for helping poor people and insurance service units, and developing mutual assistance funds in rural areas.

Cui Naifu pointed out in his speech that many new situations and problems have emerged in the work of social security following the reform of economic structures in rural areas. We must study and solve those problems in order to establish a new social security system suitable for economic development. He said: At present, social security work in rural areas must attach importance to helping poor people and those who should be given preferential treatment, helping them improve economic conditions, and developing welfare production and other work in addition to social security aid. Various localities should proceed from reality to meet the urgent need of the masses. We should unfold social security work in various forms, kinds, and standards within the capability of the state, collective, and individual.

Cui Naifu said: Social security is a new work. Civil affairs departments at various levels should publicize, organize, promote, and make suggestions for this work. It is necessary to investigate new problems emerging in social development in rural areas and find methods to solve those problems. We should actively try these methods at selected places in order to gain experience and promote the development of social security work.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROMOTION UNDER DISCUSSION

OW231418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- The implementation rules of newly issued provisions for encouragement of foreign investment are being discussed, a senior official said here today.

"We are doing our best to try to promulgate the implementation rules as soon as possible," said Zhu Youlan, assistant minister of foreign economic relations and trade, which is responsible for the explanation of the 22-point provisions for encouragement of foreign investment issued by the State Council earlier this month.

Speaking at the Sixth Business Leaders Symposium now in session, she said that some of the rules have been already formulated and are under discussion by the departments concerned.

But she did not give a definite date for the promulgation because "the task involves so many governmental organizations.

"China's advantages for foreign investment lie in the huge markets and cheap labor," she told more than 100 foreign business leaders from 24 countries and regions.

The country has laid a sound foundation for further development of industries of various kinds, the assistant minister added.

However, China is not well informed on the demand at the world market and needs to adjust its industrial production according to it, Zhu Youlan said.

REFORM, GROWTH SEEN AS TANDEM PHENOMENA

HK240246 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Economic Health"]

[Text] Indicators of economic growth show how much wealth a society accumulates. And a sustained, relatively high growth rate is what China needs. The success of the nation's future development programme depends upon a steady, higher-than-average growth rate of the economy.

Statistics released last week spelt out results in the first three quarters of the year, pointing to a situation that is basically good, but that also could be better.

After calculating the yield in summer and looking into the condition of autumn crops, grain production is expected to rise. The year's output could be 390 million tons, 10 million more than last year and 10 million less than the 1984 record high. Meat and aquatic foods saw stronger growth. These were hard-won, considering that this year's natural calamities were more severe than last year.

At the same time, more than 70 percent of this year's industrial development plan has been met and annual growth is likely to be up 7 to 8 percent.

More important, the excessive increase in capital investment, a problem that used to seriously disturb the economy, was brought under control. Reduction in spending also eased price rises, with the State continuing to cut down the number of mandatory fixed prices. This is no small success.

The figures not only show these improvements. Looking back on how 1986 started out is helpful in measuring the situation. Faced by the drop in oil prices, excessive spending in capital construction and over-heated economic growth, China must find effective remedies.

The efforts to introduce more market forces into the economy made many things seem to be getting out of hand. There was even a question that some reform policies might have to be sacrificed to maintain economic balance.

Yet Chinese economists and government officials retained their confidence and assured the nation that economic growth would be maintained at a sustained rate and reform must continue. They were right.

When economic reform was unfolding step by step -- such as the recent reform of the employment system and the extension of factory directors' decision-making power, industrial growth rose from 4.4 percent in the first quarter to 5.3 in the second, and then 9 in the third. Such development would be inconceivable without the nation's firm commitment to reform.

However, the figures also indicate a number of problems that must be tackled. The most pressing seems to be the existence of many enterprises that are running at a loss. In the first eight months, they increased from 5,200 to 6,800, more than 17 percent of the total number of State-run enterprises.

Foreign trade and product quality are still far from satisfactory, although they are improving. There are growing inventories of unwanted, low-quality goods and a shortage of high-quality ones.

It is now necessary to take stronger measures to solve these problems before they become a stumbling block to future development. It is encouraging to note that the State Council published some new decisions earlier this week. They were worked out to protect enterprise managers' decision-making power, define the role of the Communist Party organization in enterprises and guide the work of workers' congress in various enterprises. These measures alone can do much to promote enterprise performance.

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When these measures bear fruit, the economy should become steadier. The experience of the last eight years of reform is: The more reform, the more prosperity.

SHANGHAI URGED TO TAKE LEAD IN MODERNIZATION

OW231422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Shanghai, October 23 (XINHUA) -- The State Council, China's top governing body, is urging Shanghai to make more efforts to serve the national modernization and develop itself into a big economic and trading center on the western coast of the Pacific Ocean.

In a letter approving overall planning for the development of Shanghai, the State Council requires the municipal government to strictly control the city population, and speed up the construction of urban districts, satellite cities and rural towns.

It urges the city to restructure industries to concentrate on developing highly sophisticated and advanced new products, using modern technology to renovate traditional production lines.

The letter also says that Shanghai must build highly efficient transportation and communication systems, a reliable power supply and comprehensive public utilities.

The city should create a more attractive climate to attract foreign investment, it says.

It must also improve the housing conditions for local residents.

The city is also urged to improve the environment and protect buildings and sites of historical value.

Shanghai will set up a planning commission for urban and rural construction to lead the whole development project.

Development Plan Outlined

HK240310 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Oct 86 p 1

[by staff reporter Zhen Fan]

[Text] Shanghai -- China's biggest city is aiming to become one of the major economic and trade centres on the western edge of the Pacific.

Shanghai's Overall City Plan, approved by the State Council recently, calls for large-scale planned growth in almost all areas except population by the year 2000 in order to achieve the goal.

The plan is a product of the Shanghai Commission on Urban and Rural Planning and Environmental Protection, which was organized under Major Jiang Zemin to better supervise city planning, construction and management.

The southeastern coastal city is not only China's biggest, but also its biggest port and centre of trade, science, finance and information.

Under the plan, the city's population should be limited to 13 million by the year 2000, up from 12.16 million in 1985.

The plan also calls for the city to be re-developed. At the same time, seven satellite towns will be further expanded and connected by expressways and first-class highways and railroad tracks.

Located at the mouth of the Yangtze River and as part of Shanghai, Chongming Island is the country's third biggest island. Construction and development on the island should be speeded up by fully using the advantages of the island's natural conditions and geographic location, according to the plan.

Nine new areas will be expanded around the city. Each will have its own priority, such as the Dabasi area which will be a centre of domestic trade, Hongqiao area as a centre of foreign trade, and the Caohejing area, which will be targeted to specialize in electronics.

According to the plan, priority will be given to development in Pudong, the part of the city east of the Huangpu River. The area will be a new base of finance, trade, culture, education and information.

In industry, Shanghai is to develop technology-intense industries and reform traditional ones through technical upgrading under the plan.

Construction of the Huangpu River bridge and a river channel will be speeded in order to solve the problem of cross-river traffic.

The city's Hongqiao airport will be expanded to meet the need of a modern international trade and economic centre.

At present, Shanghai Port has only 80 million tons of loading and unloading capacity. It will be necessary to rebuild old harbours and at the same time build new ones to increase that capacity.

A new railway from the city to the north of neighbouring Jiangsu Province is to be built. The line will connect with Chongming Island by ferry.

Under the plan, a subway network of seven lines and seven cross-river routes also will be built. One channel has already been completed and put into operation and a second channel is under construction.

I. 24 Oct 86

P R C R E G I O N A L A F F A I R S
EAST REGION

0 1

JIANGXI RESOLUTION RECALLS GOVERNOR NI XIANCE

OW240242 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Resolution of the Fifth Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress
Recalling Governor Ni Xiance -- adopted 23 October 1986]

[Text] Because of serious mistakes in violation of the law and discipline committed by Ni Xiance during his term of office -- including corruption, moral degeneration, divorce from principles, abuse of official power, intercession in favor of relatives and friends, protecting of smuggling, leaking of secret information, and spreading of rumors -- which have resulted in grave consequences and created a very bad impression on the masses, the Fifth Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress has decided to remove Ni Xiance from the post of provincial governor in accordance with the provisions of Article 101 of the Constitution and Article 9 of the organic Law for Local People's Congresses and Governments at all levels of the People's Republic of China.

6 DEAD, 18 HURT IN SHANGHAI TRAIN DERAILMENT

OW240812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Shanghai, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Six people were killed this morning when part of a freight train derailed in western Shanghai on the Shanghai-Hangzhou railroad.

An emergency team rushed to the site, but had not yet cleared the route this afternoon.

Officials said the cause of the accident has not been determined..

Five cars on train No. 3373 derailed at 8:24 a.m., destroying seven houses. Eighteen residents were hurt.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG AFFORESTATION ACHIEVEMENTS -- During the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Shandong Province scored marked achievements in planting trees. It planted 8.5 million mu of trees and surpassed its afforestation plan by 72 percent. Its annual forestry output value has reached 728 million yuan, a 107 percent increase over the figure of the Fifth 5-Year Plan. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK]

SHENZHEN GIVES ENTERPRISES PREFERENTIAL TAX RATES

HK230839 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1307 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Shenzhen, 17 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At an exclusive interview with a ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter yesterday, Zhou Xiwu, vice mayor of Shenzhen, said that in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, enterprises which export their products can pay taxes at the rate of 10 percent (while enterprises in other cities pay taxes at the rate of 15 percent). Enterprises which adopt advanced technology can pay just half the tax for 3 years after their tax-free period expires.

At present, 22 foreign banks have set up branches, offices, and insurance companies in Shenzhen. Now Shenzhen is making use of this condition and other forms and channels to facilitate the movement of funds. Zhou Xiwu predicted that the number of foreign banks in Shenzhen will continue to increase. A foreign exchange regulation center has been set up and is playing a positive role in maintaining a foreign exchange balance.

Zhou Xiwu said that the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has developed 47 square kilometers of land, and most can be used for industrial purposes or be used by foreign investors for building factories. The special economic zone is now building a 700,000-kilowatt power plant in cooperation with some foreign companies, and it is expected that the power plant wil be operational next June. Then there wil be sufficient power supply in the special economic zone. In addition, an electrified railway project between Shenzhen and Guangzhou, an expressway project, the deep-water harbor project in Mawan and Yantian, the international airport, and a telecommunications project are all in progress or in the preparatory stage.

HUBEI CPC COMMITTEE SECRETARY PRAISES TV SERIES

HK240327 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] On the evenings of 19 and 20 October, provincial party committee Secretary Guan Guangfu watched a 12-part television series "Huang Xing" which was produced by the Hubei Television Series Production Center to mark the 75th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution.

After watching the whole series, Comrade Guan Guangfu said delightedly: The script of the television series was well written, with good ideological content. All the main roles were played very well, and Huang Xing's character was fully demonstrated. While sticking to historical facts, this series has brought forth some new ideas. The costumes and prop in the series were historically accurate.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said that the production of television series has been developing well in Hubei Province over the past few years. In the future, we must further upgrade the quality of television series, make constant improvements, and produce more and better spiritual products for the audience. [passage omitted]

CHENGDU MILITARY MARKS LONG MARCH ANNIVERSARY

HK240245 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Chengdu Military Region, the provincial party committee, and the provincial government jointly held a solemn meeting in Chengdu yesterday afternoon to mark the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in the Long March. Present at yesterday's meeting were leading comrades of the Chengdu Military Region and organs concerned at the provincial level, responsible persons of various people's organizations, veteran Red Army fighters who personally took part in the Long March, old comrades who have withdrawn to the second and third lines, combat heroes, and model workers, and new long march shock workers, as well as representatives from the places where the Red Army passed by during the Long March -- altogether over 200 people.

Provincial Governor Jiang Minkuan presided over yesterday's commemorative meeting. Provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai was the first to deliver a speech at the meeting. He said: [passage omitted] We must give full play to the spirit of the Red Army who were steadfast to the revolutionary cause, persistently follow the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the Red Army who feared no danger and hardship and pressed forward with indomitable will, unswervingly carry out the reform of the economic structure, unswervingly carry out the reform of the political structure, unswervingly strengthen the building of spiritual civilization, and strive for a bombing economy in Sichuan.

Fu Quanyou, commander of the Chengdu Military Region, also delivered a speech at the commemorative meeting. He urged all the commanders and fighters of the military region to carry forward the Red Army's Long March spirit, wholeheartedly serve the people, and build the PLA into a strong, modern, and regularized revolutionary army. [passage omitted]

PU CHAOZHU AT YUNNAN LONG MARCH FORUM

HK240955 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 22 October, the provincial party committee and people's government held a forum in Kunming marking the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Long March. Over 300 veteran Red Army soldiers and cadres in Kunming attended the forum. [passage omitted]

At the forum, Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial party committee, acted on behalf of the provincial party committee and people's government and extended his respects to the participating veteran soldiers and cadres. He said: China's present situation has been paid for in blood by numerous revolutionary fighters and martyrs. We must greatly cherish this situation. During this new period, we should carry forward the Red Army's Long March spirit, uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, carry out work in a down-to-earth manner, and work hard for invigorating Yunnan and building China into a highly civilized and democratic modern country.

Comrade Liu Minghui and (Zhang Taiheng), who took part in the Long March, also spoke at the forum. [passage omitted] Also present were Li Xinagwang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Yin Jun, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Li Yuiying, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Liang Jia, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC; and leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in Kunming.

HEILONGJIANG MILITARY MARKS LONG MARCH ANNIVERSARY

SK240536 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] On 23 October, the provincial Military District held a meeting to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Long March.

Red Army soldiers in Harbin, and some cadres at and above the Army level attended the commemorative meeting. A group of children presented flowers to the participating Red Army soldiers amid an enthusiastic atmosphere. Shao Zhao, commander of the provincial Military District, presided over the meeting.

Ma Chunwa, political commissar of the provincial Military District, addressed the meeting. He said: Today while we are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Long March, the most important thing we should do is to inherit and promote the Long March spirit; to take over and carry forward from generation to generation the spirit of unity and struggle of the Red Army soldiers in those years, which was based on their ideals and conviction, their creative spirit of proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts, their heroic, indomitable, and death-defying spirit of fearing neither hardships nor danger, and their dedicated spirit of working hard and caring for neither personal fame nor gains; and to strive to realize our common goal, to build our country into a modern and strong socialist country with a high degree of culture and democracy, and to work hard for a splendid future.

GAO DI ADDRESSES JILIN LONG MARCH FORUM

SK230800 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The provincial party committee held a forum to mark the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Long March of the Red Army. On the afternoon of 22 October, more than 140 veteran Red Army fighters happily got together in the veteran cadres' recreation center of Changchun City, which was decorated with chrysanthemums and cypress branches released into a spring atmosphere, to attend the celebration sponsored by the provincial party committee on the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Long March. These elderly battle companions with noble character and high prestige, healthy and radiating vigor, who talked cheerfully and humorously appeared especially cordial when they met again at the forum's hall filled with a joyful atmosphere.

Want Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the forum. [passage omitted]

At the forum Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech in which he stated: [Begin recording] Comrades, The 1st, 2d, and 4th Front Armies of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army joined forces in northern Shaanxi by going through all kinds of hardship and difficulties 50 years ago and concluded the world-famous 25,000 li Long March. In dating the battle course of the Red Army and recalling the glorious achievements scored by the Army at today's forum, we are especially excited. All veteran comrades attending today's forum are veteran revolutionaries of the Long March period. Some personally participated in the Long March. Therefore, they are the cream of the Chinese nation and meritorious personnel of the revolution of whom our party is truly proud. On this occasion of important historic significance, I would like to extend our hearty regards and lofty respect to all participants on behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the provincial Military District.

I wish to take this opportunity to extend heartfelt regards to all veteran Red Army fighters working on various fronts throughout the province. [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Gao Di stated: The victory scored by the Red Army in the Long March not only represented a new situation in the revolutionary war in China, but has also left the precious spirit displayed in the Long March. In developing the spirit displayed by the Red Army in the Long March at present, we should learn from them their spirit in which they were steadfast, unswerving, and resolute under such an arduous, adverse, and complicated circumstance and marched forward courageously; their spirit in which they waged arduous struggles by overcoming various difficulties, doing away with all interference, and boldly creating something new and pioneering the road of advance; their spirit in which they boldly waged struggles and won victory by stepping into the breach as another fell and defying sacrifice; and their spirit in which they displayed their strength by unifying their will, being unifiedly disciplined, acting in unison from top to bottom, and waging struggles by means of uniting as one.

In his speech, Comrade Gao Di stated: [Begin recording] Under the inspiration of the spirit displayed in the Long March, the broad masses of party members, cadres, and the people throughout the province should make new contributions to making Jilin Province prosperous and a success in building the two civilizations in the province according to the correct line set forth by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the overall arrangement made by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee for building socialist modernizations. [end recording] [passage omitted]

DALIAN TO OFFER INCENTIVES FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

OW181749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Dalian, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Foreign firms investing in the development of aquatic resources in Dalian Liaoning Province, will be supplied with seafood popular on the international market as compensation for their investments.

Major Wei Fuhai announced this decision of the Dalian City authorities at a conference on economic and technological cooperation in aquaculture, which closed here last week.

"These investors also enjoy preferential treatment in income tax exemption and reduction," he told 200 Chinese and foreign business people attending the conference.

Dalian is one of the 14 coastal cities with greater authority over foreign investment and trade, and a principal aquatic products breeding center in China. Seafood products include prawns, sea cucumbers, abalones and scallops.

The major said that Dalian is now pursuing what he called "all-direction opening to the outside world" -- cooperation based on mutual benefit, in any form with anyone.

During the conference, Chinese and foreign firms signed 30 contracts on joint breeding, catching, compensation trade and introduction of equipment, to the tune of 43 million U.S. dollars.

I. 24 Oct 86

C H I N A
TAIWAN

V 1

CNA REPORTS PRC MIG-19 LANDS IN CHONGJU

OW241113 Taipei CNA in English 1049 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (CNA) -- A Communist Chinese MIG-19 jet fighter landed in a military airfield in Chongju, a South Korean city 130 kilometers south of Seoul at 3 pm Friday, according to a CNA report from Seoul.

The report said that the plane was flown by a single Communist Chinese pilot.

The report said that the Korean Government did not sound warning alarms. It also said that South Korean Air Force planes scrambled to escort the Communist Chinese jet fighter to land at the airport in central Korea.

Taiwan Welcomes Pilot

HK241214 Hong Kong AFP in English 1206 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Taipei, Oct 24 (AFP) -- A Taiwan Foreign Ministry spokesman Friday said that a Chinese pilot who landed this MIG-19 fighter in South Korea would be welcome in Taiwan.

"If the Communist Chinese military pilot is proved a defector seeking freedom, the Government of the Republic of China welcomes him sincerely," spokesman Chiu Chin-yi told reporters.

Military spokesman Major General Chang Huei-Yuan said that Taiwan was "closely monitoring the incident."

"Our military attache in Seoul has contacted South Korean authorities and offered our help in the matter," he said.

If the Chinese pilot decided to be come to Taiwan he would be awarded 5,000 taels of gold (6,650 ounces) worth some 2.5 million U.S. dollars at the local market price.

The nationalist Chinese government in Taiwan offers varying amounts of gold for different types of military aircraft that Chinese pilots turn over when defecting.

The 26-year-old pilot, identified as Zheng Taizhe by reliable sources in Seoul, landed his Chinese Air Force MIG at an airfield south of the South Korean capital.

I. 24 Oct 86

C H I N A
HONG KONG & MACAO

W 1

HONG KONG

TA KUNG PAO ASSESSES REYKJAVIK SUMMIT RESULTS

HK230641 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 23-29 Oct 86 p 2

["The Past Week" Column]

[Text] The dust having more or less settled after the vigorous propaganda war and public relations campaign mounted by both Washington and Moscow vis-a-vis the disappointing Reykjavik mini summit, it can be said that the world is in a better position to ponder the underlying causes of its failure.

Until the U.S. President and Soviet party general secretary held their last, stop-the-clock session on 12 October, which stretched into four hours, the world had indeed seemed unprecedently close to ridding itself of the dreaded nuclear spectre.

The move that initially broke the ice at the 2-day Reykjavik meeting was no doubt the proposal put forward by Mr Gorbachev at the outset to halve the strategic weapons of the two superpowers and to radically reduce their medium-range missiles not only in Europe but also in Asia. With equal candour, his American counterpart, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, saw no objection. Other bones of contention such as human rights, regional conflicts, nuclear test bans and their verification were also discussed and brought in line in a favourable light. In short, the breathtaking progress of the mini summit on its first day had taken not only the media but also the world's diplomatic community by surprises.

The irony of the cause of the Reykjavik breakdown lies in the fact that Mr Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (or Star Wars) crusade is still just a conception. 'A weapons system that does not even exist as a glimmer in the eye of those trying to develop it,' wrote a commentator in THE WASHINGTON POST, 'the conception has never cleared through Mr Reagan's own administration' since the U.S. President unveiled the SDI in a major speech in 1983.

Among U.S. officials sceptical about the president's vision of an impregnable umbrella defence is, interestingly, the head of the Strategic Defence Initiative organization in the Pentagon.

The scepticism of U.S. officials and not a small number of U.S. scientists is shared by Soviet scientists who have all along appeared convinced that the dream of an impregnable defence can never be realized.

Nonetheless, it appears that Mr Gorbachev had good reasons to regard Mr Reagan's dream his nightmare, and it is in this light that the Soviet general secretary's proposal to confine SDI tests to the laboratory, i.e. not in space, may be seen as a viable concession.

The ABM Treaty, endorsed by a series of U.S. administrations, including Mr Reagan's, precludes active development and deployment of space-based weapons.

In confining SDI tests to the laboratory, Mr Gorbachev's scenario contrasts sharply with Mr Reagan's obstinate stand of agreeing only to postpone deployment of SDI for ten years.

Given the lack of substantial research results of SDI, any promise of delaying deployment can only sound hollow to the Soviets.

According to Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, the Chief of Soviet General Staff, Moscow's real concern is not the creation of an effective defence shield but the spillover from SDI research which might create technological breakthroughs in both strategic and conventional weaponry.

The Soviet fear of SDI is palpable because space-based American weapons which Americans see as defensive could pose a serious offensive threat to the Soviet Union.

As far as the Soviets are concerned, this threat is all the more dangerous for them if the superpowers engage in the kind of massive reductions of offensive weapons that they were discussing in Reykjavik.

Since Mikhail Gorbachev assumed the Number One Office in the Soviet Union there have been visible signs of Moscow shifting its top priority from military programs to economic modernization. The high-tech arms race clearly worries the Soviet leadership.

The world may point an accusing finger at Moscow's direct military intervention in Afghanistan and its indirect occupation of Cambodia, but in Reykjavik, Mr Gorbachev certainly went more than half way to meet Mr Reagan. To all outward appearances, the major concessions had come from the Soviet side, including the elimination of all the superpowers' nuclear weapons within ten years. These concessionary initiatives are noteworthy in view of the fact that Moscow had all along been cool to any serious arms reductions.

By comparison, the only good face the U.S. put up at Reykjavik appears to be Mr Reagan's offer to share the benefits of Star Wars technology. But as an U.S. commentator writing in NEWSWEEK pointed out, it is 'an offer Moscow does not believe, given U.S. bans on technology exports to the East, and one it probably could not afford to accept, given its staggering cost.'

As the date for a full summit was not discussed at Reykjavik, the world must now wait for the international conference to be held in Vienna next month when U.S. Secretary of State Mr Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Shevardnadze might resume their discussions.

But for now nothing seems certain except that Reykjavik scuttled all hopes for a quick and all-embracing agreement on arms reduction between the superpowers.

Given Mr Reagan's adamant position on his SDI crusade, it appears that Mr Gorbachev has no alternative but to make more concessions or wait for a more flexible U.S. President.

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